UNCLE SAM SHOULD BUILD BIG IRRIGATION WORKS

Expert Mead Gives Cogent Reasons Why the Government Should Act.

Varions Arguments Advanced By Wyoming Man in Prepared Paper Demonstrating the Correctness of His Position.

T7 ASHINGTON, May 23.—At this evening's meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Professor Elwood Mead, irrigation expert for the department of agriculture, discussed the question: "Should the National Government Build and Operate Irrigation Works?" In the course of the discussion Professor Mead said, in

works which the government may properly build and operate. Under the first are reservoirs located in the channels of streams whose water is used in irrigation; under the second are diversion works of great magnitude and cost. Both promote the public welfare in such manner that public opinion should favor the existence of this aid.

Reservoirs are a necessity to the largest and best use of the water supply of the arid regions. There is scarcely a stream which can be fully utilized in irrigation without storing a part of its flow. This is due to the fact that streams do not rise and fall with the demand for water in irrigation; they are high when but little water is used, and low when water is most needed and most valuable.

When Water Is Needed.

While the mountain snows are melting, large volumes of water run to waste, but when the snows are gone, streams shrink to a mere shadow of their former volume, and this shrink-age occurs when the needs of irrigators are greatest. The studies of the duty of water now being carried on by the irrigation investigations of the United States department of agriculture show that water is most needed in the month of July. The measure-ments of the water used in irrigation in the different months of the irrigation season, when compared with the flow of streams, as shown by the gaugings of the United States geological survey. reveal the fact that a large part the water supply runs to waste before it can be profitably used. Weber river, in Utah, has dropped from 4,588 cubic feet per second in June, to 455 cubic feet per second in July. The high water flow of the North Platte river in June has been thirty-four times its low water discharge in August. The discharge of Clear creek, one of the irrigation streams of northern Wyoming, in June, 1898, was 32,000 acre-feet; in July it was less than 12,000 acre-feet.

Four-fifths of the streams used in irrigation furnish similar examples. Irri-They have found out that a shortage of water in July and August is as destructive to the farmer on irrigated land as is a drouth to the farmer who depends on rain. Without reservoirs, successful agriculture in the west is recarly irrigation, and which are almost invariably of little value, or to the area which can be irrigated from the low water flow of streams.

Reservoirs Only Salvation.

Before the facts were understood, many ditches were built to utilize the floods of spring and early summer. Much of the land under these ditches is now either idle or the settlers who ultivate it often suffer severe losses. The construction of reservoirs is the only means of improving these unsatisfactory conditions. Water which now runs to waste can thus be made to perform an important service by bringing under cultivation large areas not farmed or unprofitably farmed. reservoirs will not only increase the orth far more than they will cost. Why, then, should their construction not be left to private capital? The answer is: To avoid legal and economic complications over water rights. Storage works located in stream channels must receive all the water which comes down from the mountains above. They intercept the water when the river is low, when it is all needed, and all belongs to those having vested rights. Many of these reservoirs will be in places remote from the lands now rigated. The farmers who need all the natural flow cannot see what is taking place, and when they suffer from short-age the reservoir which stands between their farm and the mountain snows, if it is a private property, will almost inevitably be held responsible. Distrust and anxiety thus roused will lead to controversy, if not litigation. All these evils will be less likely to arise if the works are public. Irrigators below will be less likely to suspect interference with their rights when the works are under public control than when they are operated for private gain.

Other Reasons Given.

There are other reasons why these works should be public property. Where storage works are built and controlled as private enterprises, there is danger that the owners of such works will trade upon the necessities of farmers and when their fields are suffering from drouth, will charge such high rates that the prosperity of irrigated agriculture will be endangered. But if these works are built by the government, the ten-dency will be to make water rates uniform and stable. The doctrine of pub ic ownership can be maintained over the stored supply as well as over the natural flow. Monopoly of water will be impossible, and its abuses averted.

The argument for public reservoirs is not, therefore, that private capital cannot afford to build them, because re cent experience has shown that many ese works can be made highly profitable, but that they should be regarded as a public utility just as we regard bridges across streams on pub lic roads. There is no question that pay, and there is equally no question that while they would be profitable to their owners, they would be a nuisance to everyone else. That, it is believed, would be the experience with many private reservoirs located in running

Cost Would Be Repaid.

The construction on large rivers by the government of costly diversion dams and main canals is justified by the fact that the United States owns large tracts of land now practically worthless, but which could be made habitable and productive by this outlay. If ownership carries with it responsibility, then it is the duty as well as to the interest of the government to so administer this property as to make it provide the largest possible opportunities for those seeking homes on the public domain. To say that the government shall take the attitude of an alien landlord who makes no improvements and pays no taxes is not an enlightened conception of its duty, skinned person, and walked haughtily away. nor is it just to the arid states.

Neither individuals nor corporations will undertake these works unless there is a prospect of profit commensurate with the risk. If this profit is realized, it will put the cost of these lands be yond the means of poor men, who are the ones to be looked after in the disposal of the public domain. Only the well-to-do can buy land which costs ply and about as much more to build the laterals, provide a house and prepare to live. The government can bet-There are two classes of irrigation | ter afford to do this work than can ernment derives an indirect return which private enterprises cannot share Every acre of land reclaimed adds to the taxable wealth of the country, it adds to the greatness and strength of the nation. These benefits will be un-

ending and will increase with time. Interstate Arguments.

They are worth the outlay required.

It is proper that the nation should build these works, because some of them will be located in one state, while It will be a much simpler arrangement government than for the states to reach an agreement. Some of the states are too poor to utilize their resources, some are prevented by constitutional restrictions. The federal government can secure the needed funds from the sales of public lands, and build these works without any burden to taxpayers, east or west. The states have no such resource. They cannot even tax the public lands, which in some states comprise more than 60 per rum in the senate.

There are also some vexed questions relating to the respective spheres of state and national authority over the control of streams used in irrigation. Each state now controls the division of water within its borders and is likely to continue to do so, but there is need that this control shall be more effective in order that controversies may be averted and the rights of actual users of streams made secure. In order to do this it must be known what is to be the field of control of the nation and what of the state.

We are beginning to realize that the framing of laws to govern the control and use of water are among our most vital and perplexing problems. Many of the streams used by irrigators empty into navigable rivers. Irrigators need to know whether the steamboat or orchard and garden are to have first claim on the mountain snows. There are interstate streams which are controlled on one side of a boundary by the doctrine of appropriation and on the other side by the doctrine of riparian rights. Which of these policles is ultimately to prevail?

The construction and operation by the nation of irrigation works of the character above described will tend to will help to educate public sentiment regarding the legal and economic problems which irrigation development is creating, and in the end make the arid region a more valuable and prosperous part of the nation than if development is left wholly to private enterprise.

MEAT FAMINE MAY RESULT FROM STRIKE

Chicago, May 25 .- Five hundred union teamsters, employed in the de-livery of meat by the packers, went on strike at midnight for a substanfarmed area, but add to the profits and tial increase in wages and for shorter security of the farmer, and will be hours. As a result of the strike the men say no meat will be delivered to retail dealers tomorrow or at rail road stations for shipment out of the

The strikers claim that they have received assurances of support from the other labor organizations whose members are employed at the stock-yards, and that any attempt by the packers to fill their places with non-union teamsters will result in a general tie-up of the packing houses. The strikers assert that committees from them have been denied conferences by the managers of the different

BRYAN AND JOHNSON HOLD SECRET SESSION

packing houses.

Chicago, May 25.—William Jennings Bryan and Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleve-land met here today by appointment and were in conference for two hours. mediately after which Mr. Bryan left for Nebraska. Mr. Johnson returned to Cleveland tonight. The object of the meeting was not revealed.

PAUNCEFOTE'S FUNERAL.

War Department Provides For Military Escort.

Washington, May 25.-With the ex-British ambassador, are now complete. Lady Pauncefote today signified her approval of the arrangements tenta-tively made yesterday, by which ser-vices are to be held Wednesday at Trai noon in St. John's Episcopal church. Crow's Nest Pass railroad to the Fernie after which the body is to be tempormines. The Dominion government

by the war department to attend the are the traffic bridges across the Belly funeral, which will be of a state char-A large number of messages of con- the ranges is enormous.

lence from all over the world were received at the embassy today, but they were not made public.

SUDDEN ENDING OF A DINNER. Breaking of a Steel Bridge Girder Nearly Causes Heavy Loss of Life. New York, May 25.—Three hundred persons were dining on the great iron pier at Rockaway Beach tonight when a steel

girder snapped in two, causing the floor of the dining room to give way and precipitating the diners to the beach, a dozen feet below. Several were severely bruised and one woman internally in-The 20,000 persons on the board walk and in the pavilions were thrown into a panic, but no more serious results oc-

She Acknowledged It.

(Baltimore American.)

BEET SUGAR MEN

SEEKING DELAY

PELEE BELCHES FORTH FIERY STREAM

Endeavor to Postpone Senate Action on Cuban Bill.

MORE TALK ON PHILIPPINES

ANOTHER WEEK WILL BE DE-

MASHINGTON. May 25. - The friends of beet sugar in the senate are preparing to make a hard fight to delay action on the pending Cuban reciprocity bill.

The beet sugar people predict a nonth's debate on the Nicaraguan bill, but this prediction is not in accord with the views of the advocates of the Nicaraguan bili or its opponents on the isthmian canal committee.

Both these elements are now claiming a majority and are saying that the sooner the vote is reported the better they will be satisfied. The beet sugar men, however, are counting confidently on the co-operation of the side that finds itself in the minority in the matter of postponing the vote on the canal bill. In other words, the beet sugar advocates welcome the introduction of any question that will defer consideration of the Cuban bill, since they think that there will be no Cuban legislation at all if the taking up of that question can be postponed until after the passage of all the appropriation bills.

Appropriations Coming Up. The appropriation bills should be passed before the 1st of July in order government after that date, and they consequently expect that considerable time will be given during June to the appropriation bills remaining undis-

They count confidently on the early adjournment of congress after the ap-propriation bills are out of the way, and they hope that if, after that time, there is an effort to pass the Cuban bill, it will be incumbent on the friends of the bill to maintain a quo-

"It would be hardly fair," said a beet sugar Republican senator today, in discussing the contingency mentioned, "to expect the opponents of the oposed reduction to assist in proenging a session in midsummer for the purpose of passing a measure which they do not want to see enacted

into law. There is still a considerable element in the senate opposed to tariff reduc-tion, and it is asserted by the beet sugar men that the forty-five Repubicans necessary to pass the bill have

It is declared, however, that the secured for a rebate measure.

Another Week on Shipping Bill. From present indications, the senate longer time, to consideration of the freely made that a vote will not be reached before the middle of the folowing week. There are still a number of set speeches promised on the bill, and some other senators have not yet indicated whether they will speak

Senator Burrows will be tomorrow in advocacy of the bill, and among others who are expected to speak during the week are Senators Patterson, Pettus, Bailey and Bacon, in opposition to the bill, and Senator Spooner, in its support. When the set speeches are disposed of there will be an effort to secure two or three days' time for consideration of amendments allowing speeches not exceeding ten or fifteen minutes on each of them.

No Memorial Day Session, It is not expected that there will be any session on Friday, Memorial day. There may be an effort to keep the senate in session, but this effort will be antagonized.

The continued deferment of the time for taking a vote on the Philippines measure has caused considerable ahate ment in the preparation of the discussion of the Nicaragua canal bill and the Cuban reciprocity bill, which will be taken up next in succession, or jointly.

BALL GAME NEARLY ENDS IN LYNCHING

lynching of a negro named Jason Wil-

buggy, tried to pass everyone on the crowded road. He ran into the buggy occupied by Onnie Carroll occupied by Onnie Carroll, a local simmediately wrote it down. Mr. Stegambler, and the wheels of the two phens then said: 'Whom shall I libervehicles became locked. Angry words ate from Libby prison?' Mr. Lincoln followed and the two men got out of replied: 'I will leave that with you; recorder. "I want to know the casus occupied by Onnie Carroll, a local gambler, and the wheels of the two their buggies and began to fight. The dozen officers rescued Wilson, but they had to draw their guns to stand off

FLOODS MAKE HAVOC IN MACLEOD, ALBERTA

MacLeod. Alberta, May 25 .- The disastrous results of the five days' storm, ception of a few details, the arrange- just over, have completely isolated this ments for the funeral services over district from the rest of the world. The the remains of Lord Pauncefote, the whole country has been flooded, rivers and smaller streams are swollen to impassable proportions, and railroad and highway bridges have been swept

Traffic is completely tied up on the arily deposited in a receiving vault at Rock Creek cemetery.

A military escort will be provided ried away. Other bridges carried out ried away. Other bridges carried out Creek. The destruction to livestock on

AND WORKS STILL MORE HAVOC

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Saturday, May 24.—Mont Pelee was com-paratively quiet yesterday (Friday). To-day the volcano belched forth a torrent of lava and mud, which rushed down the porthern slope of the mountain and northern slope of the mountain and swept away what was left of the town of Basse Pointe. New fissures have opened in the side of the mountain.

Lava Covers St. Pierre. London May 26.—The Morning Post his morning publishes a dispatch from he island of St. Lucia dated May 24, which says that St. Pierre is now completely covered with lava and that it will edangerous to approach the place unli the covering hardens. Ash showers nd deteenations continue, says the disasteh. patch.
Fort de France, according to the Post's correspondent, is safe, but the people are apprehensive lest the lightning flashes shall fire the hundreds of tons of explosives stored in the forts. The inhabitants are fleeing. Two hundred of them arrived here yesterday and 17,900 are in the Island of Guadeloupe. Most of them are destitute.

Eruption on St. Vincent. Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, B. W. the night of Sunday, May 18, caused a greater fall of ashes and stones and more consternation at Chateau Belair, Island of St. Vincent, than resulted from the eruption of May 7. Shortly after the appearance of a cloud May 18, which was belched from the mountain, Egyptian darkness enveloped the village of Chateau Belair. The inhabitants rent the air with shrinks and ground against the balls. shrieks and groped against the banks of the road leading to Cumberland in

WIVES' QUARREL OVER PAIR OF SHOES MAY RESULT IN DEATH OF HUSBAND

(Special to The Herald.) this morning, at the Rocky Mountain hotel in this city, C. E. Vandervort and Juel Lewis engaged in a combat that may cause the death of one of them. Both are married, and it is understood that their wives had quarreled over a pair of shoes. The quarrel was then

the worst of the fight, drew a knife, Evanston, Wyo., May 25 .- At 7 o'clock stabbing Vandervort in the abdomen, making an ugly wound.

Lewis was immediately arrested and confined in the county jail.

Dr. F. H. Harrison, who dressed the not necessarily fatal. pair of shoes. The quarrel was then Lewis and Vandervort are both restaken up between the husbands, who idents of this city, and employes of the

UNION PACIFIC WRECK PRAISES ROCHAMBEAU

Line Between Ogden and Evans- Cardinal Gibbons Preaches Serton Blocked-Trains Using Short Line Via Pocatello.

(Special to The Herald.) Ogden, May 25 .- A bad freight wreck n the Union Pacific in Weber canyon evening blocked the line twenty-four hours. The wreck was "extra 1507," westbound, in charge of Conductor Loomis. About three miles east of Uintah, at a very narrow place in the canyon above the banks of the Weber river, a broken flange on a coal car threw twelve cars loaded with coal off the track, demolishing the cars and tearing up the track for about 600 feet. The wreck occurred about 6:45 p. m. and it will take fully twenty-four hours to clear it for traffic. The two westbound passenger trains, Nos. 3 and 5, have been sent around over the Short Line by way of Granger and Pocatello, and the eastbound passenger leaving

here at 7:30 also went around that way.

Brakeman Lacombe was on one of the cars when it went over the em-bankment, and escaped with some bad He was brought into Ogden on a switch engine from Uintah. Lacombe managed to clear himself by jumping, but one of thescars started rolling toward him down the bank, and in order to keep from being crushed he plunged on down and into the river, which is very wild and turbulent at this time. He managed to g' ashore some distance

HIS GOODNESS OF HEART.

Alex H. Stephens.

(Washington Star.) "I listened with a great deal of inerest to Senator Vest in the United States senate the other day as he re-lated a historical fact which occurred at Fortress Monroe in 1864, between Abraham Lincoln and Stephens of

outhern senator yesterday. "All who heard Senator Vest must have been convinced that what he stated was true to the letter, and that has settled that question forever. While he was talking I was reminded of an incident which occurred at that France." time between Alexander H. Stephens and Lincoln after the commission had adjourned, which will show the goodreceived from John Stephens, who was a nephew of Alexander Stephens. Lincoln and Alexander H. Stephens Florence, Colo., May 25.—A riot ocfurred at a baseball game here this afternoon, which nearly resulted in the lincoln: 'I would like to make a line of the lincoln and your wife engaged in?" the recorder asked Jack Samuels of the lincoln: 'I would like to make a line of the lincoln and having on board a party of twenty-five women, went out on Lake in?" the recorder asked Jack Samuels of the lincoln asked line of the line of the lincoln asked line of the line treaty with you.' Mr. Lincoln said: 'What is that?' 'I have a nephew who liberate the most needy man.' Mr. Lin- belli, the cause of the fight.'

crowd closed around them and began coin released John Stephens and in-beating and kicking the negro. A half structed him to come to Washington new Sondy breeches, Jedge Briles, and report to him. Mr. Stephens ar- Jack went on to tell the court. "Well, rived at Washington on Saturday and sah, I buyed me er bran new p'ar of reported immediately at the White de bestest Sondy breeches I ebber House and sent his card up to Mr. Lin- in all ob my life. Last nite Salliecoln, who at once invited him to his dat's mer wife, ez she calls herselfroom. Senator Foote was present at gets ter'bul angerfied bekase I took the time. Lincoln took Stephens by home er hog jowl instid ob chittlings the hand and introduced him to Sen- an' she went ter 'rating at me tell ator Foote, saying, 'I made one treaty sho t'ought de top ob de house gwine while at Fortress Monroe with Alex ter come off. Jest ter stop de row I Stephens to release his nephew, who shucked off an' went ter bed. Jedge was a prisoner on our side, he agree-Briles, does yer blieb dat whilst I wus ing that he would in return release any prisoner that I might designate.' Senator Foote received Stephens very wife ob mine went an' took dem bran cordially, shaking him by both hands. new Sondy breeches an' cut off de laigs 'Now,' said Lincoln, 'I suppose you cla'r up erbove de knees? When I want transportation home and that you tried 'em on yistiddy ter see how dey are short of money. Both money and gwine ter 'pear on nex' Sondy dey transportation were given him."

ONE EFFECT OF A "PAIR."

(Washington Star.) Representative Powers of Maine and Recorder Broyles. Representative Powers of Massachusetts, notwithstanding they are both of the same political faith; have long regarded themselves as a "pair." In the Republican cloak room they hang their coats and hats on either side of a double hook, and in other matters they are just as chummy

KILLED ON RANCH.

Hired Man Is Shot During a Severe Quarrel.

Wolcott, Colo., May 25.—As a result of a shooting on the ranch of Mrs. B. E. Kuhn, John Quinn is dead and Dan Fields, a son-in-law of Mrs. Kuhn, is under arrest.

Quinn was working on the ranch and had a reputation as a bad character. He and Fields had a quarrel and the one-sided fight. Pinally as the one-sided fight, Pinally is passed. Mr. Powers as the first great question of statesmanship on which they could class agree was the question of whether the revenue culter sergice should be prounted of a shooting on the ranch and the power of the down in their convictions they arranged a part become themselves and proceeded to rest casy regarding demands for old collections they arranged a part become themselves and proceeded to rest casy regarding demands for old collections they arranged a part become themselves and proceeded to rest casy regarding demands for old collections they arranged a part become the consensuation of the constitution in the city hall the other power of the day on which this bill was passed. Mr. Powers as the hour strew late on the day on which this bill was passed. Mr. Powers as to concluded to compare the constant of the day of the day of the day of the day in the collection of the constant of the constant

mon to Visiting Frenchmen and Others.

Washington, May 25.-The members of the French mission which came to Washington to attend the cerem incident to the unveiling of the Ro-chambeau statue finished their visit here today, and tonight left the city for Niagara Falls on their tour of the east before returning home. There were no formal functions on the programme for today, but the visitors found every minute of their time occupied in attending divine service, re turning numerous calls, official and otherwise, and in drives about the city

members of the mission to St. Patrick's church at 10 o'clock in the morning, where low mass was said by Rev. Dr. Mangien of Baltimore, Right Rev Monsignor Rooker of the apostolic dele-gation and other priests assisting. The visitors were the full uniform of their

Cardinal Gibbons preached a short ermon. Of Rochambeau he said, in

Without detracting from the merits of his brothers-in-arms, I can affirm that Rochambeau was the flower of the French allied army. Mature in years, experienced in military campaigns, a veteran of the seven years' war, calm deliberate, self-poised, he was a man according to Washington's own heart prudence he could rely more than on that of any other commander. May the friendship existing between

How Lincoln Befriended a Nephew of France and America—a friendship coeval with our history as a nationfriendship to which we owe our existence as an independent and sover-eign power-may this historic friendship be perpetuated. May it be strengthened and consolidated by the iron bonds of commerce and by the golden links of brotherly love. May the Georgia and Andrew Hunter," said a hand in hand in the march of liberty, hand in hand in the march of liberty, removed him to Paris. During the progress and civilization. And may the excitement at Paris last night he was monument erected to Rochambeau in the capital of the nation ever remind the American citizen who will conten itude which the United States owes to

JACK'S SUNDAY TROUSERS.

ness of Lincoln's heart. What I state His Wife Mutilated a Lovely Pair and Thus Roused His Anger. "What was the cause of the mortal

"I neber fout none, Jedge Briles." is a prisoner on your side; I would like exclaimed the woman; "Jack done all

"That's what I am after," stated the CHILE AND ARGENTINA

"Ob course yer hab had er p'ar of cotched me up lak dese bicurcle fellers

"And that made you fighting mad

rite ernuff erbout dem breeches." "I'll fine each of you \$5.75 for breeches of the peace," the recorder told the pair, according to the Atlanta Constitution, "or maybe I had better say for

LYNCHING FATE OF A WHITE MAN

Mob Wavers Twice, But Finally Secures Prey.

PLEA FOR LAW IS IGNORED

VICTIM'S FATHER AND BROTH-ER ADJUST THE ROPE.

DARIS, Mo., May 25.-Abe Witheron. the white murderer of William Grow, who was killed last month, was taken from the Paris jail at 2 o'clock this morning, marched to the and hanged by a mob of more than 100 men, who rode quietly into town at

was held back for more than an hour by Sheriff James W. Clark and Deputies Martin Clark and Polk Masterson who stood before the entrance to the jail stockade with drawn revolvers and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to force an entrance.

The mob remained in front of the jail for nearly two hours, parleying with the officers, finally marching away. The officers remained on guard, but believed that the mob had dis-

About 2 o'clock several men proached and engaged the sheriff and his deputies in conversation. Then suddenly, before the officers could defend themselves, they were seized, disarmed and carried away. The mob then quickly reappeared, surrounded battered down the big iron doors. This was the work of but a few minutes.

James H. Whitecotton, state repre-sentative, rushed into the jail as soon as the doors gave way, and made a stirring appeal to the mob to desist and allow the law to take its course. The leaders wavered for a minute and became quiet and would probably have spared the prisoner's life, but for the frenzied cries for vengeance set up by those in the rear. Mr. Whitecotton was swept aside and in a few minutes | tiful. Witherop was secured.

The man made no resistance, and in reply to questions confessed his guilt. The father and brother of the victim were in the mob and assisted in escorting the man to the bridge, a quarter of a mile away. At the bridge Witherop's feet were tied by the brother of the murdered man and the senior Grow adjusted the rope about his neck and pushed him off the structure Witherop's neck was broken by the fall. His death was almost instantane-

Their work done, the mob left the body hanging and dispersed quickly Coroner Johnson cut the body down

this morning. Witherop, before his death, made a full confession. He said the killing, which took place about four weeks ago, was the result of a quarrel over a piece of land the two men were farming together. Witherop attacked Grow one night as he lay in hed, splitting his head open with a hatchet. He then hauled the body to the Salt river and dumped it in. Witherup was 55 years old and Grow only 21.

NEGRO ESCAPES A MOB. Jesse Johnson Taken to Paris Jail

For Safety. Kansas City, Mo., May 25.-Jesse Johnson, a negro, who murdered M. D. McCray, postmaster at Rensalier, Ralls county, Missouri, April 28, and who was taken to the Paris jail May 2 to pre-

vent his being lynched, was brought here tonight for safety. Johnson was placed in the jail at New London, Mo., after the murder A mob stormed the jail on the same night, intent on lynching him, but the officers had anticipated the act and placed on the train for Kansas City.

TWENTY-FIVE WOMEN

Racine, Wis., May 25.-With a strong west wind blowing, a steam launch, in charge of S. Larsen and Bert Russell, and having on board a party of twendisabled and the craft rapidly drifted

The party on board became fright-ened and attempted to signal people on shore. Two smaller launches made an effort to tow the disabled boat to port, but failed. The Racine "fe sav-ing crew finally went out, and after hours' hard work, landed the party

safely. PLAN TO ARBITRATE

Santiago de Chile, May 25 .- The Chilean minister of foreign affairs, Senor Voigera, and the Argentine minister to Chile, Jos. Antonio Terry, are comwhich limits Chilean and Argentine armaments and which provides for the general arbitration of disputes between the two countries. Owing to this favorable situation, securities and bonds are very firm. Gold is falling.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Believe Publication of Crimes Should Be Suppressed.

Washington, May 25 .- Carroll Norton, in a lecture delivered before a large audience in the Columbia theatre toand you and Sallie fought until the day, asserted that 2,000,000 cases of disneighbors called in the police," said ease have been healed in Christian Science during the thirty-five years of its "Oh, yas, sah," said Jack, "us fit all history, and that in that time about 700 Christian Science churches have been established and are now flourish-

> In his contention for right thinking Norton declared that it should be made criminal to publish the details of crime or of contagious diseases, because the effect of such publication on health

> HONORED BY POPE LEO XIII. Bishop Garrigan Receives Pope's

Congratulations. Springfield, Mass., May 25.—Right Rev. Dr. Philip J. Garrigan, vice rector of the Catholic university at Washing ten, was consecrated bishop of Sioux City in St. Michael's cathedral today. The ceremony lasted four hours, and just before the colse of the services a

cablegram was received from Pope Leo

XIII congratulating Bishop Garrigan, and giving the papal blessing to him and his diocese. Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, bishos of Springfield, was the consecrator There were present 120 priests and pre-lates, including Archbishop J. J. Keane

of Dubuque, Ia., who delivered the ser

NARROW ESCAPE FOR

CAPT. EGAN'S STUD

Captain Timothy Egan and his large diamond stud started for the ball game yesterday afternoon on a street can Both arrived safely, but the jewels had a narrow escape. A man boarded the

over his arm what appeared nan with the cloth, ached the grounds. chance was pushed out of the conductor in order t nen might get on. car and started

swiftly. The captain had note departure from and found it almost The captain has no working under the cloth the str succeeded in getting that close

JENNY LIND WAS HIS PATRON For Fifty Years This Hairdresser Ha

Used Onions and Carrots as a Tonic. (New York Sun.) "Jenny Lind used raw onions and raw carrots on her hair at my suggestion and every time I went to dress her hair she told me the treatment was the best tonic she had ever tried. If people used more onions an their scalps, there would be fewer with bald heads and thin hair."

The man who has used rrots on his own head for and has a fine lot of hair thinks is the result is Willia who is the oldest hair dresser Inited States and has in his t saged the heads of the Knickerbockers n old New York.
His peculiar treatment

not seem to discourage his for rons, and they all ural one. For thirty-five years Mr. Dib blee dressed, clipped and treated the hair of A. T. Stewart. He used to appear punctually at Mr. Stewart's room armed with a sliced onion or a grated carrot, and he says that he kept Mr. Stewart's hair in marvelous condition for nearly forty years.

"The ladies were far easier to man-age than the men," said Professor Dib-blee. "They will put up with any inonvenience that will make them beau-

"I have gone into some of the most elegant homes in New York carrying my tightly boxed onion, and in a beantifully appointed room, with the win-dows thrown wide open, I have used the slices of onion briskly for ten or fifteen minutes, while miladi sat wi er nose and eyes covered with a per

hair of Jenny Lind it opened the way to most of the other grand opera singers who came here back in that day standing engagement to dress her ha "This used to make a good deal of infusion, because in those days there

vas no other hair dresser co with me and it kept one man busy geting around. Even by beginning singers' hair done and attend wn patrons besides. dressed Jenny Lind's hair in the moth-ing when she was to sing at night and she has gone carefully about all day "The most amusing situations used come up on the nights of the great

great occasion, especially for the Charity ball, and of course it was next work myself, going around in a lit buggy from house to house, and so used to begin in the early morning of

"To those who applied to me last went first and I always put in two soli days before some such affair, dressing the hair of the assemblage. Of course this meant that the ladies whose hall obliged to sleep sitting up.
"I treated and brushed hair, and did

t all over the head in the papiloties was left to miladi herself to keep he Sometimes they told me they would go bedside all night to awaken them the pillows or covers were disarranging

the hair. ery well because I recall one night just before a ball when a messenge arrived hot-foot to tel me that i was no use, the maid had done every thing, but the lady whose hair I had had disarranged her coiffure hopele rest, and found her in tears, and I don't know which I shall remember longer the scolding she had ready, or the fee

Many of the old Knickerbockers Mr. Dibblee numbered among his patrons and his little buggy and tired horse were as well known about Washington square and in the fashionable neighborhood below Twenty-third street as is

There wasn't a young gallant about town in those days," says Mr. Dibblee for whom I haven't refused to and there was nothing they didn't er me to clip off just a tiny lock his one or that one when I was doing

'It wasn't always so easy to get over that difficulty as it was in the case of lenny Lind. Every night when I came rom her dressing room there were hal stage entrance and asking me for a of her hair. One or two of these lowed me up, so that finally I got of them by giving them a lock of h Whether it was Jenny Lind's hair not-well, in a week they forgot about it, anyway," says Mr. Dibblee,

what's the difference? EAT PARSLEY AFTER ONIONS. Also, if a Dyspeptic, Spread Melted

Cheese Upon Mince Pie. "Parsley," said the restaurateur, "reoves the smell of onions." He frowned portentously at a waiter who had dropped a plate of ice cream on the red carpet. "Excuse me, won't you?" he asked, and went and whispered something passionately walter's ear. On his return he re-

Yes, you may eat a bushel of onlons and a little parsley taken afterwar will leave you so that Sherlock Holme himself would be unable to say what you had been feeding on. That is the truth, and I wish more people aware of it. For onions, which are nost wholesome things in the would be as popular as they are who some if this matter of the parsley were

more widely known.
"Another thing," went on the according to the Philadelphia Record "old cheese melted slightly makes mince pie digestible. You may be 3 confirmed dyspeptic, but if you will spread on the top crust old English cheese I promise that you may eat the pastry without any aftermath of remorse and pain.

DIED.

HYDE.—Nancy Merdin Hyde infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S Hyde, at their home, 460 West Third North street, of bronchial pneumonia